

LIST OF BIRDS COLLECTED OR OBSERVED IN THE WARDHA VALLEY
AND ITS VICINITY NEAR CHÁ'NDA,—

by W. T. BLANFORD, F. G. S.—C. M. Z. S.

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The following list is far from complete. It is founded on collections and observations made during the greater part of two cold seasons, and of one hot one spent in the Wardha valley and its immediate neighbourhood. I was in hopes of returning to the district and adding to the list by procuring a larger number of the *Raptors*, *Grallatores* and *Natatores*, especially the two latter, to which I have paid very little attention, but as this is at present improbable, I give the list as it stands; first, because it contains, I believe, most of the birds of which the distribution within India is important, and which are common in the neighbourhood of Chánda, and secondly, because the portion of the Wardha valley in which my collections were made is a country of considerable interest in reference to this question of distribution, it being a spot where northern and southern forms are equally abundant, and close to the boundaries of three of the subdivisions into which I believe that the fauna of India proper may be divided.*

The tract of country in which I had opportunities of collecting comprises both banks of the Wardha and its tributary the Pem Ganga, and consists politically of part of Chánda district in the Central Provinces, of South East Berar, and a small tract of the Hyderabad territory. I have included all the birds found in the Chánda district between the Wardha and Wain Ganga. A strip of land varying from a few hundred yards to about 10 miles in width on each side of the river Wardha is open and for the most part cultivated, beyond this the greater portion of the country is covered with forest jungle. To the west in Berar, this jungle, resting upon trap, or on the limestones and shales of the Vindhyan series for the most part, is in general low and scattered, but still consisting principally of trees, not of mere bushes. On the east or Chánda side of the Wardha, where the rock is principally sandstone, the trees

* See J. A. S. B. 1870, Vol. XXXIX, pt. II, p. 336.

are larger and the undergrowth closer. Owing to the jungle being denser in this direction, a few forest birds are found which are common in the great wooded region to the eastward, but which do not appear to extend west of the Wardha.

The character of a district's fauna as compared with that of other parts of the country is determined quite as much by the forms which are wanting as by those which are present. I will, therefore, notice a few of the birds which are "conspicuous by their absence" in the Chánda country.

Amongst the *Raptores*, Falcons are decidedly scarce, but I have no doubt that my list is far from complete. I can scarcely believe that *Aquila imperialis*, *A. naxia*, *A. pennata* and *Eutolmaetus Bonellii* are all wanting, perhaps all may occur occasionally, but they are certainly not common, and I could scarcely have overlooked *Spizaetus cirrhatus* or *Circaetus Gallicus*, had either of them been of frequent occurrence. I have never, so far as I know, seen a *Buteo*. Amongst the Owls I have not observed *Strix Indica*, nor *Athene radiata*, both however may very possibly occur; and *Ascalaphia coromanda* is either absent, or it has escaped my notice.

I have never seen *Acanthylis sylvatica* nor *Cypselus melba*, both of which I have observed and shot further to the eastward. It is singular that I should have met with only two kinds of nightjar, but although I have often looked for others, it has been without success. Several forest birds which are common on the Godávári below Sironcha and also in the forests around Raipúr do not appear to be found near Chánda. Amongst these are *Hydrocissa coronata*, *Pericrocotus speciosus* and *Edolius paradiseus*, and, so far as I have seen, *Pitta Bengalensis*.

Malacocircus griseus does not appear to extend so far to the north as the Chánda district, though it is common on the lower Godávári. *Otocompsa fuscicaudata* is also wanting, and I have never seen *Cittacincla macroura*. No species of *Saxicola* has been observed, nor has *Sturnopastor contra*.

Amongst the pigeons neither *Osmotreron*, *Carpophaga** nor *Chalcophaps* appear to be found. Amongst waders *Charadrius lon-*

* *C. sylvatica* is common 50 miles further to the south and throughout the Godávári valley below Sironcha.

gipes, *Gallinago stenura*, and *Falcinellus igneus** are wanting. I have never seen *Anser Indicus*, although it occurs occasionally both at Nágpúr and on the Godávári and Pelicans seem to be remarkably scarce.

I have prefixed the numbers from Jerdon's *Birds of India* to each species, the names used are of course different in several instances. Where no number is affixed, the species is not described in Jerdon's work.

No. 2. *Vultur calvus*.

5. *Gyps Bengalensis* : *G. indicus* probably occurs also.

6. *Neophron percnopterus*.

11. *Falco jugger*, not common.

16. *Lithofalco chicquera*, not common.

17. *Tinnunculus alaudarius*.

23. *Micronisus badius*.

24. *Accipiter nisus*, rare.

29. *Aquila fulvescens*, not uncommon.

Spilornis spilogaster, common in wooded parts of the country, on the banks of streams.

40. *Pandion haliaëtus*, not often seen.

48. *Poliornis teesa*.

51. *Circus Swainsoni*.

52. *C. cineraceus*.

54. *C. æruginosus*.

55. *Haliastur indus*, not common.

56. *Milvus govinda*.

M. major, rare.

57. *Pernis cristata*.

59. *Elanus melanopterus*.

65. *Bulaca ocellata*. I shot *Otus brachyotus* in Nágpúr just outside the Chanda district, but I have not met with it within the latter.

69. *Ascalaphia Bengalensis*.

72. *Ketupa Ceylonensis*.

* I only mention this bird because Jerdon speaks of it as found throughout India. I have never seen it myself in Central or Western India, and the only places where I have met with it are in Lower Bengal and Orissa.

76. *Athene brama*.
81. *Ninox scutellatus*, rare.
82. *Hirundo rustica*.
84. *H. filifera*.
85. *H. erythropygia*.
86. *H. fluvicola*, not common; I know of but two places on the Wardha river where nests occur.
89. *Cotyle Sinensis*, local and not common.
90. *C. concolor*, local.
91. *C. rupestris*, only seen at one spot.
100. *Cypelus affinis*, local.
102. *C. Batassiensis*, ditto.
104. *Dendrochelidon coronata*.
112. *Caprimulgus Asiaticus*, not very common.
114. *C. monticolus*, very common in all wooded parts of the country.
117. *Merops viridis*. I have shot *M. Philippensis* a few miles South of the Chánda district on the Pranhita river, but I have not observed it in the neighbourhood of the Wardha.
123. *Coracias Indica*.
127. *Halcyon leucocephalus*, rare.
129. *H. Smyrnensis*.
134. *Alcedo Bengalensis*.
136. *Ceryle rudis*.
144. *Meniceros bicornis*, not common. I have never seen any of the larger black and white hornbills.
148. *Palæornis torquata*.
149. *P. rosa*.
160. *Picus Mahrattensis*.
164. *Yungipicus Hardwickii*.
- Chrysocolaptes Delesserti*, very rare.
180. *Brachypternus aurantius*.
188. *Yunx torquilla*, not common.
197. *Xantholæma Indica*. I am nearly certain that I have heard a *Megalæma*, but I have not shot it.
205. *Hierococyx varius*. I have seen and shot *Cuculus canorus*

in Ahiri, not more than 20 miles south of the Chánda district, and I have no doubt but that it occurs occasionally in the forests east of Chánda.

208. *Otolygon nigrum*, very rare. I believe that *Eudynamis honoratus* occurs, but it is far less common than to the eastward, and I have not shot it.
217. *Centropus rufipennis*.
222. *Taccocua affinis*.
232. *Leptocoma Zeylonica*, not common.
234. *Arachnechthra Asiatica*.
238. *Dicæum minimum*, this and the next species were only observed east of the Wardha. Neither is common.
240. *Piprisoma agile*.
246. *Salpornis spilonota*, rare, only seen south-east of Chánda.
250. *Sitta castaneiventris*, scarce.
255. *Upupa Ceylonensis*.
256. *Lanius lahtora*.
257. *L. caniceps*, *i. e.*, the southern variety or race, but intermediate forms between this and *L. erythronotus* occur in the northern part of the area.
260. *L. vittatus*.
265. *Tephrodornis Pondiceriana*.
270. *Grauculus Macei*.
276. *Pericrocotus peregrinus*.
277. *P. erythropygus*, only seen west of the Wardha, in S. E. Berar, and there not often.
278. *Dicrurus macrocercus*.
281. *D. cærulescens*.
287. *Artamus fuscus*, rare and local.
288. *Tchitrea paradisi*.
290. *Myiagra azurea*, rare, and only seen in the forest east of Chánda.
292. *Leucocerca aureola*.
293. *L. leucogaster*, rare.
295. *Cryptolopha cinereocapilla*.
297. *Alseonax latirostris*, rare.
301. *Eumyias melanops*, not common.

305. *Cyornis Jerdoni*, very rare.
306. *C. Tickellæ*, rare.
310. *Muscicapula superciliaris*, very rare.
Erythrosterna parva.
325. *E. acornaus*, very rare.
351. *Petrocossyphus cyaneus.*
353. *Oreocates cinclorhynchus*, rare, only seen south-east of Chánda.
354. *Geocichla cyanota*, only observed east of the Wardha.
385. *Pycitorhis Sinensis.*
397. *Dumetia hyperythra.*
434. *Malacocircus Malabaricus.*
436. *M. Malcolmii*, rare east of the Wardha, and not seen east or south of Chánda.
438. *Chatorhea caudata.*
452. *Ixos luteolus*, rare, only seen near Chánda.
462. *Pycnonotus pusillus.*
463. *Phyllornis Jerdoni.*
467. *Iora zeylonica.*
470. *Oriolus kundoo.*
472. *O. melanocephalus*, only seen east of Chánda.
475. *Copsychus saularis.*
480. *Thamnobia Cambayensis.*
481. *Pratincola caprata.*
483. *P. indica.*
497. *Ruticilla rufiventris.*
514. *Cyanecula suecica.*
515. *Acrocephalus brunnescens.*
516. *A. dumetorum.*
517. *A. palustris*, local.
520. *Locustella Hendersoni*, rare, only once met with.
530. *Orthotomus longicauda.*
534. *Prinia socialis*, very rare, and only observed west of the Wardha.
536. *P. gracilis.*
539. *Cisticola schænicola.*
543. *Drymoica inornata.*

546. *Drymoica neglecta.*
 553. *Phyllopnesterama* (*P. caligata*, Licht., teste Tristram).
Calamodyta agricolensis.
 560. *Phylloscopus viridanus*, this is the only species which is common, but one or two others must occur. I have shot *P. tristis* and *P. nitidus* in adjoining districts.
 562. *P. indicus.*
 581. *Sylvia orphea.*
 582. *S. affinis.*
 589. *Motacilla Maderaspatana.*
 591. *M. personata.*
M. dukhunensis.
 592. *M. sulphurea.*
 593. *Budytes flavus*, var. *melanocephalus.*
 594. *B. citreolus.*
 597. *Pipastes arboreus.*
 600. *Corydalla rufula.*
 602. *Agrodroma campestris.*
 645. *Parus cinereus.* I have shot *Zosterops palpebrosus*, a few miles farther south on the Pranhita.
 648. *Machlolophus Jerdoni*, rare.
 660. *Corvus culminatus.*
 663. *C. splendens.*
 674. *Dendrocitta rufa.*
 684. *Acridotheres tristis.*
 687. *Temenuchus pagodarum.*
 690. *Pastor roseus.*
 694. *Ploceus baya.*
 699. *Munia undulata.*
 703. *M. malabarica.*
 704. *Estrela amandava.*
 705. *E. formosa*, only found east of the Wardha, and very local.
 706. *Passer indicus.*
 711. *P. flavicollis.*
 716. *Emberiza Huttoni*, rare, and only seen west of the Wardha.

721. *Euspiza melanocephala*. *E. luteola*, which is by far the most abundant species about Nágpur, is certainly rare near Chánda, and I am not sure that I have seen it.
724. *Melophus melanicterus*, very rare.
738. *Carpodacus erythrínus*.
756. *Mirafra erythroptera*.
757. *M. cantillans*, rare and local.
758. *Ammomanes phænicura*.
760. *Pyrrhulauda grisea*.
761. *Calandrella brachydactyla*.
767. *Alauda gulgula*.
773. *Crocopus chlorigaster*.
788. *Columba intermedia*.
794. *Turtur Cambayensis*.
795. *T. Suratensis*.
796. *T. risorius*.
797. *T. humilis*.
800. *Pterocles fasciatus*.
802. *Pt. exustus*.
803. *Pavo cristatus*.
813. *Gallus Sonneratii*.
814. *Galloperdix spadiceus*. I insert this bird on the authority of my friend Mr. Hughes. It must occur, and very probably *G. lunulosus* also occasionally, but I do not recollect having seen either myself.
819. *Francolinus pictus*.
822. *Ortygiornis Pondiceriana*.
827. *Perdicula asiatica*.
828. *P. erythrohyncha*, rare.
829. *Coturnix communis*.
830. *C. Coromandelica*.
834. *Turnix Dussumieri*.
836. *Eupodotis Edwardsii*, local.
839. *Sypheotides auritus*, rare.
840. *Cursorius Coromandelicus*.
849. *Ægialitis Curonicus*.
855. *Lobivanellus Goensis*.

856. *Sarciophorus bilobus*.
 857. *Hoplopterus Malabaricus*.
 858. *Esacus recurvirostris*. *Edicnemus crepitans* must occur,
 but I have not observed it.
 863. *Grus antigone*.
 865. *G. cinerea*. I have not seen *G. virgo*, although it doubtless
 occurs, but cranes are not nearly so common, even on
 the river banks, as they are a little farther to the
 north.
 871. *Gallinago scolopacinus*.
 872. *G. gallinula*, I have not collected *Rhynchaa Bengalensis*,
 but it must occur.
 880. *Philomachus pugnax*.
 884. *Tringa damacensis*.
 885. *T. Temminckii*.
 891. *Actitis glareola*.
 892. *A. ochropus*.
 894. *Totanus glottis*. I must here repeat that the list of waders
 is very imperfect. All the species of sandpipers, green-
 shanks, &c., probably occur.
 898. *Himantopus candidus*.
 900. *Metopidius indicus*. I believe *Hydrophasianus Sinensis* also
 occurs.
 902. *Porphyrio poliocephalus*.
 907. *Gallinula phanicura*. Other species of water hens and
 several kinds of rails should doubtless be added to
 this list.
 916. *Leptoptilos javanicus*.
 920. *Ciconia episcopus*.
 923. *Ardea cinerea*.
 924. *A. purpurea*.
 925. *Herodias alba*.
 927. *H. garzetta*.
 930. *Ardeola leucoptera*.
 931. *Butorides Javanica*.
 938. *Tantalus leucocephalus*.
 940. *Anastomus oscitans*.

942. *Geronticus papillosus*.
 944. *Phænicopterus antiquorum*, very rare.
 950. *Sarcidiornis melanonota*.
 951. *Nettapus Coromandelianus*.
 952. *Dendrocygna arcuata*.
 954. *Casarca rutila*.
 961. *Chaulelasmus streperus*; and doubtless all the other common migratory ducks, but from the nature of the tanks, it is unusually difficult to get at them, and I have shot none except the gadwall and the following:
 964. *Querquedula crecca*.
 965. *Q. circia*.
 969. *Aythya nyroca*.
 975. *Podiceps Philippensis*.
 987. *Sterna javanica*. I have also, I think, seen *Seena aurantia* and one or two other species.
 1007. *Graculus javanicus*.
 1008. *Plotus melanogaster*.

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 MONOGRAPH OF INDIAN CYPRINIDÆ, (*Part II*)—  
 by Surgeon F. DAY.

[Continued from p. 143, with pl. xxi.]

*Genus.* CARASSIUS, Nilsson.

*Abdomen rounded: mouth anterior, arched, and rather narrow, lips thin. Snout obtuse and rounded. No barbels. Pharyngeal teeth compressed and in a single series, 4/4. Dorsal fin long, commencing opposite the ventrals and having its last undivided ray osseous and serrated: last undivided anal ray osseous and normally serrated. Scales of moderate size. Lateral line complete to the centre of the base of the caudal fin.*

*Geographical distribution.* Temperate portions of Europe and Asia; having been domesticated it has degenerated into numerous varieties.

*Synopsis of species.*

1. *Carassius auratus*, D.  $\frac{3}{16-18}$ , A.  $\frac{3}{5}$ . From rifle green to silver or orange colours. Upper Burma, Bombay?